

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MORNING WATCH: A NARRATIVE. New-York: George P. Putnam. 12mo pp. 175.

The lovers of mystic, allegorical poetry will find much in this little volume to gratify their peculiar taste. It is pervaded with a strain of tender and pensive sentiment, which will find a response in many hearts that muse in silence on the mysteries of life, and strive by the intensity of thought to remove the veil which wisely hides the secrets of futurity from our view. The mind of the author seems to find a congenial element in dim and shadowy scenes. His conceptions savor more of the angelic than of the human, and the language in which he clothes them, though often tinged with a soft, poetic beauty, sounds more like the murmurings of spirit, speaking from wreaths of many-colored vapor, than the voice of a man, echoing from the rocks and mountain-sides of the solid earth. To this, however, there are frequent exceptions. Many passages have nothing but the form of rhyme to distinguish them from the most unmilitated prose. The following is no instance, which we take from numerous others on account of its brevity:

Oh! Heaven is kind to those who trust
In its loving kindness; we are but dust;
But God, who carest for the sparrow,
He bringeth the sun for our tomorrow—
Bide with it even while it is night;

And whatever weather it bring below,
The summer rain, or the winter's snow,
And however dark it look on high,

It is all bright in the upper sky!

Still, we do not deny the author the possession of certain rare poetical gifts. He has an active and glowing, if not a creative imagination. His eye for natural beauty is delicate and sensitive, and often detects latent harmonies in the external world, which the common observer would overlook. With signal defects in rhythmic construction, he often shows great boldness and originality of vocabulary. But he lacks the passionate fervor which melts down the conceptions of the intellect, and reproduces them in the fiery language of inspiration. His themes appear too mighty for his grasp, and often choke his utterance. Hence he does not establish any vital companionship between himself and his readers. His words have not the cordial ring at which the heart mathematically vibrates. We may read his poem as the unmistakable production of an earnest, meditative and poetical nature, but of too vague and purely subjective a character to command the spirit of universal sympathy.

"A NEW CHART OF CHEMISTRY," by H. L. Young. It is a highly ingenious scientific invention, designed to impress the leading principles of Chemistry on the mind by ocular inspection—sustaining the correspondence to that science which we do to Geography. It is an attempt to popularize the study of Chemistry—to rescue it from the abstractions of technical language, and thus to facilitate its general introduction as a branch of education. In the opinion of the author, the numerical laws of quantity, by which all chemical combination is governed, are eminently adapted to the method of expression by diagrams; and it is certainly natural that a diversity of elements in compound substance should be indicated by a variety of colors. This idea, which every one will admit to be reasonable and just, is carried into effect by Mr. Youngman in the construction of his chart. The different chemical atoms are represented by diagrams of different colors; and the compounds show the atomic numbers which enter into their formation, while each number retains its original color. In this way, a more distinct view is given of the manner in which the atoms are united in chemical combination than could be gained by the most elaborate description. The chart deserves the attention of practical teachers. It may confidently be recommended as no educational踩脚石. The instructors of Common Schools would find great service in its introduction to their pupils, thereby affording them a new branch of study of great interest, and presenting in a form adapted to make a deep impression on the youthful mind. The chart has been examined by some of the most eminent chemists in the country—Prof. Silliman, Prof. Draper, and others—who express themselves in warm terms concerning its utility and importance. (New-York: Youngman & Birdsell, 80 Nassau-st.)

"THE SCALD," Oct. edited by E. H. Dix, M. D., contains several articles of interest to professional readers, with a liberal sprinkling of personalities, which are quite unintelligible to those acquainted with the parties. A literary caricature of the first water is exhibited in the form of a prose poem by a writer whose productions, in the judgment of the Editor, "are not second to Milton, and combine the beauty of Ossian with the power of Carlyle."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Letter from Benj. Josiah Quincy, Sec.

H. DEAR Sir: Having been requested to state my views on the subject of the fugitive slaves, many of whom have been long domesticated among us, and who, alarmed at the supposed stringency of the new law relative to them, are preparing some to quit our country for Europe, and others for Canada, and concerning whom there is to be a meeting of citizens this evening, I take the liberty to address this letter to you, which will embrace some of my views on that topic, and submit them to your discretion to be used or suppressed.

In the first place, though it might, in my opinion, to give a reasonable satisfaction to that class of our inhabitants, that in the State of Massachusetts, no person has ever been delivered to his master under the law of 1793.

I believe this to be literally the case. It is, however, possible, in the lapse of nearly sixty years, cases may have occurred of which there is now neither memory nor record. If there have been any such, they have been so few as to form only exceptions that prove the truth of the rule rather than evidence of its falsity.

Persons, therefore, under these circumstances, ought to rest at ease, with the assurance and in the confidence resulting from the above fact, that in the State of Massachusetts, the law of 1793 will be as ineffectual for sixty years to come, as the law of 1793 has been for nearly thirty years past.

There is, indeed, in the new law, an energy and vigor of proceeding somewhat beyond what was intended by the law of 1793, and this will undoubtedly operate in favor of the slaves in the Southern States, and thus diminish their attempts at freedom and give more scope of maneuver to their masters. The greater stringency of the new law will also operate in favor of those masters, in respect of slaves who have taken up their residence in States adjoining Slaveholding States, among the inhabitants of which there is a strong and repugnant feeling against the slave-holding system, among the inhabitants of Massachusetts, and where individuals may easily be found, who, moved by cupidity, would readily stem the tide of odium and reproach which exists in these States, by giving aid to masters in the recovery of their slaves.

But no such fear, or apprehension concerning the power of the people of the State, and the universal classification of the slaves as slaves, in the South, could stand, if the slaves were to be brought before the Courts of Massachusetts, and where individuals can only be found, who, moved by cupidity, would readily stem the tide of odium and reproach which exists in these States, by giving aid to masters in the recovery of their slaves.

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